

SOME FACTS ABOUT BEER

Secrets of Trade Are Told in Court.

(From Saturday's daily.)

The secrets of the liquor traffic in Honolulu were bared before Judge Estee yesterday in the trial of the case of Macfarlane & Co. et al. vs. W. H. Wright, Treasurer of the Territory of Hawaii. According to the testimony adduced at the trial, the sale of beer made in the States has fallen off over 50 per cent since the Honolulu Brewery began business. The use of the amber liquid in the city has not decreased, however, for the figures given by Manager Hocking showed a corresponding increase in sales of the local brewery.

Plaintiffs claimed that this was due not so much to competition, as to the issuance of licenses for \$250 for the sale of the home brewed beer, where they were compelled to pay \$1,000 for the privilege of selling beer made elsewhere than in Hawaii. Defendant claimed that the falling off in the business of complainants was due to beneficial competition, and the fact that they sold beer for 25 cents a glass, where defendant was willing to take a much smaller profit. Judge Estee said that he could not interfere with any lawful competition, and would take cognizance only of the constitutional question of whether or not the law under which the cheap licenses were issued was in restraint of trade. The progress of the trial was tediously slow, and it is doubtful if the case will be concluded today. Little testimony was introduced but what was objected to, and the examination of the books which defendant insisted should be put in evidence consumed several hours.

W. H. Wright, the defendant in the suit, was the first witness called by the plaintiff. He said he had issued twenty-five beer licenses at the \$250 rate since July 1st and admitted also that a verbal request had been made upon him by complainants for the same kind of a license, which he had refused to give. Defendant objected to the introduction of the books, and plaintiff then began to read the names of each licensee, to show the location in proximity to the places of business of complainants. The court interrupted the reading, however, upon objection that it was not material.

"I think it is material," said complainant's attorney. "Here a man has a business already established, and you put around it a crowd of these cheap saloons which injure his trade." "The court can't take cognizance of any act within the discretion of the Treasurer. He is the judge of where the saloons shall be located, I take it," replied Judge Estee.

"We don't claim he is abusing his discretion." "The court can't interfere with competition, or say that because of the establishment of that one saloon, some man is making a greater profit than some one else."

Mr. Silliman stated that the location of these saloons had nothing to do with the case.

"Well, if the damage is admitted," said plaintiff's attorney, "then there is no use introducing any evidence—it is only a question of law."

"The court has already held that the damage was not good," replied Judge Estee, "and that the complainants have shown they were damaged." Plaintiff contended that it did make a material difference where these twenty-five saloons were located, as showing the effect upon their business. Judge Estee stated that he could take cognizance only of the fact that the licenses were issued in the Territory of Hawaii, and it did not make any difference whether the saloons were located in Honolulu or at Waikiki. The reading of the licenses was consequently not continued.

The witness further testified that there were probably twenty-five wholesalers and dealers' licenses issued by him, including quite a number who were not parties to the suit.

LIGHT ON BREWERY BUSINESS.

A. A. Hocking, president of the Honolulu Brewery, was then called by plaintiffs, and from the beginning there was a fight on part of defendant to exclude his testimony as immaterial.

"In what quantities have you been brewing beer at your brewery since you started on this license?" asked Mr. Robertson on direct examination.

Mr. Silliman objected. "That's a nice thing," he said, "to be inquiring into the private business of a man in a court of justice. Next thing I suppose you will be asking how much money he has been making."

"That's just what we intend to do," retorted Mr. Dunne. "These liquor men don't think it to be a very nice thing to have their business cut down 50 per cent."

Mr. Hocking was unable to answer the questions without a reference to his books, and was excused until after the noon recess, so that he might produce his records in court.

W. C. Peacock, of the firm bearing his name, was the next witness. He testified that the company of which he was the head furnished beer to four saloons, and that they were compelled to pay a \$1,000 license for each of them. "Our business has been materially injured by the sale of Primo beer," said the witness. "Our sales for the saloons mentioned for the months of May, June, July and August were almost three-fold what they were for September, October, November and December, and this decrease I attribute almost entirely to the opposition of these cheap saloons."

The question in that form was ruled out, though answered later in practically the same words. "The court cannot interfere with trade," said Judge Estee, "and has nothing to do with competition; the sole question is the constitutionality of this law. The beer may have been higher or a dozen other things may have affected it." "That's just it," rejoined Silliman; "these gentlemen charge 25 cents a glass, and don't want to cut the price."

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Treasurer Wright was recalled at the opening of the afternoon session, and noted the limits in which licenses may be issued in Honolulu, and a list of all licenses in the Territory was introduced in evidence.

THE REMARKABLE CAREER OF SUGAR KING SPRECKELS

(Special to the Advertiser.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 16.—Claus Spreckels' recent activity in the lighting market of San Francisco, has brought him again prominently before the east, which has large interests in California stocks.

Spreckels has within the past few months won a great victory over the old gas company here, the San Francisco Gas and Electric Company, which he, with his Independent Electric and Power Company, has been fighting for several years past.

The New York Commercial, a great business daily of the metropolis, has the following to say of Spreckels, which will be interesting to the readers of the Advertiser, as it deals with his career in Hawaii:

Claus Spreckels was known a few years ago as the sugar king of the Sandwich Islands. Today he is the sugar king of the West. Past 72 years of age, he is still active, aggressive and original. He landed in Charleston, S. C., thirty-two years ago, coming from Hanover, Germany. He was not educated, and speechless in English. He worked in a grocery in Charleston. In eighteen months he owned it, and in 1855 moved to New York. There he sold butter and eggs for some months.

In 1856 he took his family to San Francisco, and opened a grocery store. Money was plentiful, gold was being dug out of the earth in great masses, and Spreckels was worth \$50,000 in a few years. He might have retired; instead he bought a brewery. He sold it out for \$25,000 soon. When a grocer he had thought much of sugar; now he bought an interest in a local refinery. He managed it well and soon owned it entirely. He put in new machinery and made it a prosperous company. Finally he parted with it at a very high price. Then he went to Germany and studied sugar and sugar beets. He worked as a laborer for wages at Magdeburg for six weeks and made himself familiar with every practical item of the industry. He learned what has made him the master of the business in the United States.

He returned to California and built the California sugar refinery—first a little wooden structure. Within three years the building was enlarged four times, and at the end of the four years, an immense brick plant was up, turning out 500 tons of sugar a day. Spreckels was now rich, but there were three other refineries in San Francisco. He then invented new processes which reduced the time of making hard sugar from three weeks to twenty-four hours, and he introduced into the American market for the first time the cube and crushed sugar of today. Then he went to Hawaii, and made himself the owner of the Island product of sugar cane. This was in 1876, when the first reciprocity treaty between King Kalakaua and Uncle Sam admitting Hawaiian sugar free of duty had been signed. Spreckels had 10,000 acres of land, considered worthless. He dug a canal fourteen feet wide and three feet deep to build aqueducts, pierced thirty tunnels through solid rock, and got water to his desert at a cost of \$200,000.

He conquered Hawaii, industrially, and became the greatest factor in the up-building of latest Territory of the United States.

He returned to California, and in 1883 was the unquestionable sugar king of the Pacific Coast. Then the sugar trust got after him. The octopus offered him \$1,000,000 for his interests. He wouldn't sell, and the fight was on. For a while Spreckels was at a decided disadvantage. The trust had money, he had none. His business in the Eastern States and could sell in California at a loss. Spreckels went to Philadelphia and built the largest and most complete refinery in the world, at a cost of \$5,000,000. He then fixed prices in all the Eastern markets, and the trust, and became a very thorn in its side. Then the trust made terms and Spreckels got control of the Pacific coast without further friction.

Meanwhile he had established a steamship service between San Francisco and Honolulu and had got a practical monopoly of the freight and passenger trade. He bought large tracts of land in

The second witness was Manager Hocking, of the Honolulu Brewery, who testified from his books the output of the brewery since it was opened in July. The figures showed a material increase in the business of the firm, which plaintiffs claimed was evidence that they were being injured by the issuance of cheap licenses for the sale of Primo beer. Mr. Hocking testified that the output in July was 519 barrels, approximately; in August it was 514 barrels; in September 569 barrels; in October 1,123 barrels; in November 1,016 barrels and in December 1,083 barrels.

W. C. Peacock was then recalled, and from his books testified of the decrease in sales which had been suffered by his four saloons during the last six months of the year. The figures given by him showed a loss in sales of considerably more than one-half. The witness admitted that during this time one of the saloons had also been selling Primo beer.

"Is it not a fact," asked Mr. Silliman, "that more beer is consumed in the summer than in the winter months?"

"I suppose you are about right," replied the witness.

L. H. Dee, one of the complainants, was the last witness of the afternoon. He testified that he had made application for a \$250 dealer's license, and been refused by the Treasurer. He said that since the establishment of the Primo brewery there had been quite a shortage in his beer sales. The first six months of last year he had disposed of 3,705 gallons, but after June 30th, and for the last six months of the year, while the cheap licenses were in force, his total sales had aggregated but 1,890 gallons. Mr. Dee had not concluded his testimony when court was adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning.

Thomas Square Benefitted.

Thomas Square has taken on a more prepossessing appearance during the past week than for about a year past. Several trees have been cut down, low hanging limbs lopped off and the four great banyan trees surrounding the band stand are being subjected to a deal of trimming. Many of the lower limbs have been removed and branch roots which took up much space away from the central roots have been taken away. This has resulted in brightening that section of the park and one can now obtain at night a fairly clear view through the park from street to street.



Southern California and began to develop beet sugar. He planted thousands of acres in beets and erected one of the largest crushing plants in the world at Salinas, costing over \$1,000,000. Spreckels gave the farmers free sugar-beet seed, and as a result thousands of acres formerly barren are now growing beets.

Meanwhile he had taken up battle with the Southern Pacific Railroad. He thought freight rates were too high from the San Joaquin valley, and he built the San Joaquin Valley Railroad. The Santa Fe has now bought this, and all the stockholders made a profit.

Spreckels put up the highest and finest office building in San Francisco. Back of it the San Francisco Gas and Electric Company had a power house and poured black soot into the windows of Spreckels' skyscraper. Spreckels sent a polite note to Joseph Crockett, president of the company, asking him to abate the nuisance. Crockett told Spreckels he'd do his best. Within a year and a half Spreckels spent \$5,000,000 on a new electric light plant. He gave San Francisco a service equal to any in the country. Now he is to put up an immense gas plant. Crockett's company's market value has gone down from \$12,000,000 to \$7,000,000. Today Spreckels makes 600 barrels of sugar daily. He controls the entire sugar trade of the coast, and has so many other interests that it would take much space to enumerate them.

Claus Spreckels is of medium height, compactly built, and dresses neatly. His eyes are clear and young looking, and his skin is rosy with health. His round head is covered with a thick growth of hair, now white. He has the movements of a man of forty. He has a pronounced German accent, and has a good deal of trouble with English, especially when he is angry, and he is often mad. He is a fighter from away back. Several of his sons are interested with him in some of his enterprises.

Spreckels has a magnificent residence in the fashionable part of San Francisco. He lives quietly, preferring his own home to those of others. He belongs to the Pacific Union, the leading club of San Francisco, and is much esteemed by his fellows there. He has never affected society. His wife, the choice of his youth, was a domestic. He and she are still happy with each other. He is not a sportsman, he does not care much for theaters, racing or public pleasures. His heart is in his business and he will die working.

Spreckels has always been known as a man of honor, whose word was all that was necessary. He has done much for San Francisco and California. His generosity has provided a \$50,000 music stand for Golden Gate Park. He used to have a great love for Hawaii, but when annexation took place, against his bitter opposition, he withdrew entirely from any interest with the Islands, except the necessary connection made by his sugar business. He was a great friend of King Kalakaua for many years. That dusky monarch made him a knight. Later he had a row with Kalakaua, and told him to take back his title. Spreckels was not a church-goer. When he dies the West will have lost a master mind.

FREDERICK O'BRIEN.

With the lights burning all night in the band stand and the heavy foliage out of the way, there is less chance of night prowlers to lurk within the secrecy of their shadows and frighten passers-by.

BONDS FOR THE BETTERMENTS

Stockholders of the Hawaiian Sugar Company, at a well attended meeting yesterday afternoon, approved of the trust deed prepared and authorized the issuance of \$700,000 of bonds. This action was taken after most careful consideration of all the matters which are surrounding the affairs of the plantation.

The trust deed is one of the most elaborate which has been drawn in the Islands, for the reason that the purposes of the bond issue are set forth at great length. It is provided that the money which is to be received from the sale of the bonds will be used only in the perfection of the water supply of the mills, and that there shall be no sales of the securities for other purposes than betterments directly in line with this end.

It is the opinion of the stockholders present, and who have followed the matter closely, that there will be less than a half million of the bonds sold, and that all this money will be obtained in the San Francisco market. It was announced as the intention of the directors to refuse to offer any of these bonds here, so that the local market may not be disturbed by any further drawing upon it for funds for the completion of plantation work.

Rapid Transit Extension.

Work upon the Waikiki extension of the Rapid Transit road will be put under way in earnest on Monday morning. The preliminary work of getting the quarry and roads therefrom in readiness has been accomplished, and the task of ditching and tracklaying will be inaugurated by Contractor McKee with the opening of the week. The work probably will occupy three months' time.

OPTIONS ON PLAY PARKS

Bishop Estate is Aiding McKinley Committee.

(From Saturday's daily.)

Options were given by the trustees of the Bishop estate yesterday, covering two plots of ground for ninety days' time. The plots selected by the sub-committee of the official body were those at Pawaia, at the end of King street and at Kailhi, just back of the Kamehameha Girls' school.

While there are no figures given out in the transaction it is known that the prices set upon the land have been made low enough to permit the committee to see its way clear at once to proceed with the collection of funds for the memorial, and as well that the figure agreed upon at the last meeting of the Oahu committee, \$25,000, should be sufficient to carry through the project. In each of the lots of ground chosen by the sub-committee composed of Governor Dole, J. A. McCandless and C. M. Cooke, there are ten acres.

The price set upon the Kailhi plot is much in excess of that fixed for the Pawaia piece. The members of the sub-committee, some of whom fancied the Waikiki site the more, have asked for and obtained the figures upon the filling of this site, as would be necessary if it should be the one chosen. There are great depressions, some mounds of rock and other irregularities in the surface of the land. There will be needed at least a foot of soil over the highest points of land, and it is understood that the price set for the filling is about \$1000 an acre. According to one of those who should know, the price fixed by the Bishop Estate upon this land would permit the filling of the Waikiki plot upon this basis, and then the price would not be above that asked for the Kailhi lots.

It is probable that there will be a wait made for the Galleon mall in the hope that it will bring to the committee an option of purchase upon the Spreckels' lot at Punahou and Wilder avenue, and this would give three great sites from which the selection is to be made.

Another matter which was given great consideration in the meeting of the trustees of the estate was the granting of a right of way through the hands of the estate for the proposed Tantalus electric road. The matter was presented to the board, and there was much discussion as to the probability of putting through of the road. After long consideration the matter was taken under advisement, and the projectors of the line notified that the decision would be made later.

Natives for Mohean.

Captain Cowden, of the training ship Mohean, in the course of a conversation with Captain Merry, the commandant of the naval station, stated that he is desirous of enlisting a number of Hawaiian boys and giving them training on board his vessel. Captain Merry is enthusiastic over the matter, and hopes that the opportunity will be grasped by many native boys who are undecided as to what particular career they shall follow, now that the time has arrived for them to be doing something for themselves. Captain Merry has a great opinion of the Hawaiians as sailors, and thinks that Captain Cowden furnishes a unique chance for them to show what they are made of.

A RELIABLE REMEDY FOR BOWEL TROUBLES.

Rev. J. M. Yingling, pastor of the Bedford St. M. E. Church, Cumberland, Md., U. S. A., says: "It affords me great pleasure to recommend Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I have used it and know others who have never known it to fail." For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

Mr. Marston Campbell is back from Hawaii.

WONDERFUL SUCCESS

A Talk of Interest to the Young by One Who Has Had Both Bad and Good Fortune.

"Success rarely, if ever, comes until after many failures," said Mr. Emory T. Hubbard. "The failures we do not hear of, but the successes make men famous."

Mr. Hubbard is a man who, after many failures, at last achieved success and he talks interestingly about it. He is a trained nurse and masseur, living at No. 139 May street, Pasadena, Cal. To a reporter he said:

"I had almost given up hope, but finally I attained that for which I sought—health. Something over ten years ago I underwent two surgical operations and as a result my nervous system broke down. I became all run down, weak and exhausted. I could not sleep, was constipated, my liver was bad and my blood very much out of order.

"In the latter part of 1895, after five doctors had been treating me for as many years without doing me any good, I saw an advertisement in the paper and began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. When I had taken half the second box I found I was getting better, and I kept on until I was cured. I always keep the pills by me, and whenever a long, hard case has caused me to feel run down, I take them to brace me up. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People did wonders for me and I am confident they will do as much for others who were troubled as I was.

Few people are better qualified to judge of the merits of a medicine than the trained nurse. His range of experience is wider even than the physician's, for he is in constant attendance upon his patient, day and night, often for weeks and months at a time; he sees all the varied phases of every case and notes every change in his condition. Familiar with sickness from the hundreds of cases he has cared for, a recommendation of a medicine by a professional nurse bears great weight and more especially when he has tried the remedy himself. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People will not only cure cases similar to that of Mr. Hubbard but, containing as they do, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves, they have proved efficacious in a wide range of diseases. They are sold by all dealers or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, fifty cents a box; six boxes, two dollars and fifty cents, by addressing Dr. Williams Medical Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

BY AUTHORITY.

TERRITORY OF HAWAII, TREASURER'S OFFICE, HONOLULU, OAHU.

In re Dissolution of the People's Ice and Refrigerating Co., Ltd.

Whereas, the PEOPLE'S ICE AND REFRIGERATING CO., LTD., a corporation established and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the Territory of Hawaii, has, pursuant to law in such cases made and provided, duly filed in this office, a petition for the dissolution of the said corporation, together with a certificate thereto annexed, as required by law.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given to any and all persons that have been or are now interested in any manner whatsoever in said corporation, that objections to the granting of said petition must be filed in this office on or before March 4, 1902, and that any person or persons desiring to be heard thereon must be in attendance at the office of the undersigned, in the Capitol building, Honolulu, at 12 m. of said day to show cause, if any, why said petition should not be granted.

WILLIAM H. WRIGHT, Treasurer of the Territory of Hawaii.

Honolulu, January 4, 1902.
2348—Jan. 7, 14, 21, 28; Feb. 4, 11, 18, 25; March 4.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER. IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scourful, Scoury, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Bores of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent cure. 1. Cures Old Sores. 2. Cures Sores on the Neck. 3. Cures Sore Legs. 4. Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face. 5. Cures Scoury. 6. Cures Ulcers. 7. Cures Blood and Skin Diseases. 8. Cures Glandular Swellings. 9. Clears the Blood from all impure matter. From whatever cause arising. It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles, 25¢ each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, its sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade mark—BLOOD MIXTURE.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words, "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1835. Accumulated Funds \$2,975,000.

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The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.

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Silex Cement Wash.
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